

arise among His chosen both to prove their fidelity and to test the interest we take in helping Him.

Then what a reward both temporal and spiritual! Those young men finally succeed; they receive their mission and begin the great work for souls. Is it not consoling to think that with a few little sacrifices in this life we have succeeded in giving a comforter to the dying, a refuge to the penitent and a renewer of the sacrifice on Calvary, who would if it were not for our assistance, perhaps have lost his voca-

tion? As he goes about his daily duties and especially at the Holy Sacrifice will he not remember us, and after we have departed from this life, could he neglect to send to Heaven's court many a supplication for us, where we might otherwise be forgotten.

Therefore it ought to be our pride and ambition to give our assistance to those whose heart's aspire the lofty dignity of Melchisedek, who says: "Tu est sacerdis in eternum," thou art a priest forever.

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THE MENOMINI INDIANS.

THEIR DISCOVERY AND EARLY HISTORY.

Although the Jesuits had long penetrated the country west of Lake Michigan, and although La Salle had in 1682, taken formal possession of the valley of the Mississippi, in the name of Louis the Great, king of France and Navarre, it was not until 1699 that Lemoine d' Tberville planted the germ whence sprang the colony of Louisiana. Thenceforward, various posts were established at remote points to facilitate intercourse between the outlying missions and settlements, and to guard against invasion along the several waterways. Detroit guarded the approach from Lake Erie; Michilimackinac protected the entrance to Lake Michigan; while the forts at St. Joseph and at the head of Green Bay (called La Baie) commanded the route between the Lakes and the Mississippi.

Sieur Jean Nicollet arrived on the "Baie des Puants" or Green Bay about the year 1634, although the account of a voyage thither was not recorded by Pere Barthelemy Vimont until 1643. Nicollet's arrival in the land of the Menomini was heralded by some young Winnebago Indians who had been sent ahead; so that when he landed, this "marvellous man" must necessarily have made a profound impression, ap-

pearing as he did in a robe of China damask profusely decked with flowers and birds of various colors, and carrying "thunder in his hands." This gaudy display, together with the firing of pistols caused the terror-stricken women and children to flee. Between four and five thousand people partook of the feasts, at one of which it is recorded, one hundred and twenty beavers were consumed.

In the notice of the discovery of the Menomini by Nicollet, no accurate information is given as to their geographic situation. Pere Gabriel Dreuillette who enumerated the several tribes located on Green Bay says that the first "nation" or the nearest village to the town of St. Michael, was called in Algonquin "Oupouteonatik," (Pottowatomi) and comprised about seven hundred men or three thousand souls, including one hundred men of the nation of the Petun or Tobacco nation. The second nation was that of the Noukek, the Ouinipegonek (Winnebago) and the Mahuminek (Menomini). These people located a short distance only from the Pottawatomi, gathered a certain reed which grew naturally on their prairies and which was considered equal to Indian corn.